

THE WABASH EXPRESS.

WHOLE NO. 920.

TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, APRIL 26, 1860.

VOL. XIX. NO. 21

Potter and Pryor.
We have before us the correspondence which passed between these two gentlemen, and which has been published in the *Wabash Express*. It is a curious and interesting document, and one which will be read with interest by all who are interested in the history of the West.

It begins by Pryor sending a note to Potter asking him to have the "kindness" to designate a place outside the District of Columbia where a further correspondence between them may be had. Mr. Potter answers that any correspondence that Mr. Pryor may wish to make, may be delivered to him (Potter's) friend Col. F. W. Lander. Pryor replies to this and asks Mr. Potter "if he will accept a challenge from him." Potter returns a note saying that he will "answer the inquiry when a challenge reaches him."

Pryor then "demands the satisfaction usual among gentlemen" and Mr. Potter refers Mr. Pryor to his friend F. W. Lander to make the necessary arrangements. The challenge being thus accepted, the following are the weapons and the manner of the fight as communicated to Mr. Potter by Col. Lander.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1860, 11 1/2 P. M.
HON. T. C. PRYOR—Sir: I have to state that my principal, Hon. John Potter, is claiming the particular right of the "three" in the calling of the tally and word, as between principal seconds, to be decided by turning a piece of money.

To this note Mr. Chisman returns an answer, that he does not "recognize this vulgar, barbarous and inhuman mode of settling difficulties as either usual among gentlemen or consistent with the notions of civilized society," and emphatically refuses to allow his principal to engage in it. Col. Lander then denies that such reflection had been thrown at his friend Mr. Potter, and concludes by saying that he (Col. Lander) accepts the challenge of Mr. Pryor, and "therefore presents himself in the place of Mr. Potter, without restriction."

Col. F. W. Lander—Sir: Neither my friend Mr. Pryor nor myself have any personal quarrel with you. I cannot, therefore, permit him or myself to take any advantage of your courteous offer to substitute yourself in Mr. Potter's place.

Col. Lander then sends his final note, in which he says, if Mr. Pryor will not meet his friend and fight with bowie knives, then "he has nothing further to say."

Mr. Chisman then publishes two letters that Mr. Pryor wrote, but which never were sent to Mr. Potter or were never seen by Col. Lander. One is that Pryor accepts the terms of Mr. Potter, and will fight as proposed, and the other seems to have reference to a personal collision. Both these notes, however, remained in the hands of Mr. Pryor, and he never sent them to Mr. Potter or to Col. Lander.

The above is a correct outline of this pleasant little episode in the lives of these distinguished members of Congress. Pryor, as every one will see, like all the heroes of his class, has no courage to face cold steel, and will only fight when he would have the decided advantage over his opponent. But when brought on equal terms, this chivalrous representative of the chivalry shows the white feather, and most ingenuously shuns the encounter.

Who is Roger A. Pryor? Let us look into the record of this distinguished trigger puller. He brought with him into the House of Representatives a reputation, brilliant for skill in the debate. He was the full embodiment of all the chivalry of the South and of the line on the "pleasant pastime." He was pushed forward by his friends as their peculiar champion, both in debate and on the field. He seemed to be their selected exponent, through all the turbulent times which preceded the election of Speaker. He was thrust forward on every occasion, and was a leader even among five eaters. His first combat was with Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee—how he came out of that controversy covered all over with shame, the whole country knows. He afterwards made an abusive assault on Mr. Sherman when that gentleman was in a condition, that modesty for him, from him, any reply. He then invited Mr. Hickman to call him a liar, and referred him to the code for redress. He then proved himself to be a vulgar blackguard, by his attack upon the character of Mrs. Gordon Bennett. And then, to crown all, and anxious to become more notorious, his ruffianism boils over during the speech of Mr. Lovejoy, and ends with the above difficulty with Mr. Potter.

For fear the reader may not recollect the character of the offence given by Mr. Potter to Pryor, which led to the challenge, we will state it. While Mr. Lovejoy was replying, in a most glorious and emphatic manner, the epithets that had been heaped upon Northern men by the chivalry, "Pryor advanced toward him in a most insolent manner, and told him he should not stand in the area, in front of the chair, and shake his fists in a ruffianly manner at the members." Mr. Potter simply said, "You are doing the same thing." What Potter said was true, yet the blood was up, and for this Pryor must challenge him.

It is said, however, that before Pryor sent the challenge, in a consultation with his friends, in which some Democrats who pretended to know Potter well, participated, it was agreed that if Pryor sent the challenge, Potter would not fight. Never were gentlemen more certainly deceived. Potter not only at once determined to fight, but to fight to kill. It was to stand up to the death grip, and let the God of Nature had made the stronger, would be, in all human probability, the victor. It required cool courage and an unflinching determination to do this. It required more than chivalry—it required genuine pluck. This Potter possessed sufficiently, and Pryor lacked.

One gives no offense, sends no challenges, has no respect for the code duello, but if compelled to fight, fights in such a manner that it will not again have to be repeated. The other gives offense upon the smallest provocation, challenges impulsively, stands by the code, but when compelled to face cold steel and death, shows the white feather, becomes a poltroon, and remains a coward. Mr. Pryor having been but a short time before the public eye, he can now forever rest, with all the glory his Congressional career has thrown around him.

This is the third instance where the chivalry have quailed before Northern courage. Jeff. Davis challenged Gov. Bissell—muskets and ten paces were the terms—the fight did not come off. Brooks challenged Burlingame—rifles were selected—the Clifton House the place—Brooks was afraid to go to the Clifton House. Pryor challenges Potter—Bowie knives and four feet are the terms—Pryor thinks Bowie knives are vulgar weapons, and he will fight on "civilized" grounds as Col. Lander!

Railroad to Rockville.
We wrote a few days ago about the necessity of completing the E. & C. Railroad from this city to Rockville. The subject is one of such vast importance to this city, that we will call the attention of the intelligent reader to it again.

While Terre Haute is now a point of importance on the line of travel between the Atlantic seaboard and the States and Territories lying west of us, still, just at this time, by our apathy, we may find ourselves stripped of our present importance, and wake up only in time to see the commerce and travel between the East and the West passing on a road, thirty miles north of us. It is known that the Indiana and Illinois Central road, running from Indianapolis through the town of Rockville—crossing the Wabash at Montezuma, and connecting with the net work of roads west of us, is again about to be worked. Owing, as it is thought, to its former mismanagement, the work on it has been for some years suspended, yet much of the heavy labor along its line, has been done. It has now gone into the hands of other men, and if there is no other outlet for the people of Parke and Vermilion counties, they will necessarily be forced to take stock and assist in completing the I. & I. Central. This being done, the trade which now comes to this point from these two counties will go to other points. Build a railroad from Indianapolis to Rockville and all the surplus products of those rich counties will be sold at the former city, and it will also be the market where our northern neighbors will do all their buying and trading. Can the city of Terre Haute afford to lose the immense trade of the counties of Parke and Vermilion? Shall we remain inactive and see this increasing trade turned from this point and directed towards, and find another market? We ask our capitalists, our merchants, our manufacturers, and all others, can we afford to lose this trade? We will lose it, if we do not assist in affording a market of equal facility with any other. To make this market and to secure this trade we must assist in extending the E. & C. road into the heart of the county of Parke. To do this only \$30,000 is asked of the people of this county. \$70,000 is all that is required to put the road from here to Rockville in a condition ready for use. The people of Parke county have subscribed \$20,000 of that amount.

The remaining \$50,000 should be promptly raised by the capitalists of this city. Indeed rather than the work should not go on, we would have the city, in her corporate capacity, taking stock sufficient to secure the completion of this work. When the road is in condition for the iron, the T. H. & R. road with a liberality uncommon, propose to take the bonds of the E. & C. road, and upon them advance enough money to purchase the rail. This is a most favorable proposition, and can the road from this city to Rockville be put in condition for the iron, it will be but a few days until the cars will be running from here through the richest part of the county of Parke and bringing to us the surplus products and the entire trade of those counties which border us on the north. These are considerations worthy the careful attention of the men of wealth in this city. These are considerations which strike at the prosperity and future importance of Terre Haute. If our citizens do not take hold of this matter, will not the stock which has already been subscribed by the people of Parke county, for the extension of the E. & C. road, be transferred to the Indians & Illinois Central? Parke county will have an outlet for her immense surplus—the soil find a convenient market, and it is not Terre Haute, it will be Indianapolis in diaphanous now being around to this matter, and before we are aware of it, we will lose this entire trade. Can the city of Terre Haute afford to lose the trade of the counties of Parke and Vermilion? Let our capitalists, our merchants, and our manufacturers answer.

Our neighbor, Col. Gratton F. Cookerly.
Exp. remains much in relation to our exposure of his charge against the city for publishing its Delinquent Tax List. Having charged the city in a ratio more than double what he charged the county, when we fling it in his teeth, like a sheep before its shearers, he is dumb, and speech not his mouth.

Feel a little mean do you Colonel? Had you not better "keep it before the people." Demagogues will have it day—and its days are always short.

The Terre Haute Express, with a happy unconsciousness of the pun, says that Mr. Potter selected bowie knives for Mr. Pryor in order to "bring him to the sticky point."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The above "happy" insinuation requires an immediate response from us. Will the editor of the Journal have the kindness to indicate a place "outside of this state" where a note may reach him—and the further outside the better.

Fish from the North.—Mr. Walter S. Cooper is now daily in the receipt of several different varieties of fish from the lakes of the North, embracing pickled, trout, white fish, etc. These fish are packed in ice and brought from Chicago by Express, and are as fresh and sweet as when drawn from beneath the waters of the Straits of Mackinac.

Fish eaters will find them the most delicious fish in the market.

Our Neighbor in a Tight Place.
The Publication of the City and County Delinquent Tax List.
Our neighbor, very truly, has replied to our article in relation to the City and County Delinquent Tax List. He endeavors to shield himself from the exposure of his demagogism and inconsistencies, by saying "he was absent when his bill against the city was made out and presented to the Council, and consequently knew nothing in regard to it."

Well, suppose you were absent, what of that? Would your bill against the City have been less had you been at home, and cognizant to the whole matter? We have no attack upon the bill you presented to the Council for the publication of the City's delinquent tax list. We have not said you charged the City too much, but on the contrary, have said that your bill was a very reasonable one—as low as you could afford to do the work for. Would you have charged less had you been at home, neighbor? We think not—we are satisfied you would not. It is as low as any bill you ever charged for the same amount of advertising since you have been publishing a paper in this city. But the point is, Mr. Cookerly, that this, in a ratio, more than twice as much as we charged the County for the same kind of work, and you took great exceptions to our bill—you paraded your opinions in relation to it, at the head of your column, as a standing advertisement, for weeks and months,—were you from home during all that time? Your demagogism overleaped your better judgment, and for the purpose of manufacturing a little political capital, you did a very mean thing, a thing, Colonel, that is exceedingly disreputable to you as a man, and more particularly as an editor. Our advice to you is to remain at home, or during your absence, have your business in the hands of one who will not render you so ridiculous. Remember that an editor should scorn to do a mean thing.

We will here copy Mr. Cookerly's defense of himself, for in order that we may reply to it, it is necessary our readers shall see it. Here it is:
"We charged at the rate of fifteen cents a line, and the whole amount was fourteen dollars and eighty-five cents. How did you charge for the County? At the rate of fifty cents a line, or at the rate of fifty dollars; yet you charged the County three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents—more than double what we charged the city. How many lines did the County list contain? Answer this, if you please."

It is remarkable that our neighbor would write the above. It is deceptive in every particular and requires but one paragraph to expose it completely.
Mr. Cookerly says he charged the city fifteen cents a line, and had we charged the County the same way, our bill would have been about one hundred and fifty dollars. This at first blush would strike the reader as reasonable, but when it is known that the lines in which we did the County's work, are just three and one half times longer than the lines in the Journal in which the city's work is done, then the deceit of our neighbor's allegation is apparent. Each line in the County's delinquent tax list, reaches across four of the columns of our paper, while in the Journal they only extend across one. Is this true, Colonel? Then why do you thus try to deceive the people in relation to this matter?

We charged the County not by the line, but by the square. It takes nine lines, single column, to make one square. Had we charged by the line, as Mr. Cookerly says he did, and for the same kind of line, for which he charged, instead of our bill amounting to fifteen cents for each line, the price he charged the city, it would have been less than seven cents. While he then, by his own admission, charged the city, for publishing the city delinquent tax list, fifteen cents per line, our bill against the County, amounted to less than seven cents per line, the lines being the same.

In any way this matter can be viewed, either by line or square, the editor of the Journal has charged the County, for precisely the same kind of work, more than twice what we charged the County, and we published the County's delinquent tax list four weeks, while the city's appeared in the Journal but three.

This is the end of this matter. We have shown the duplicity of Mr. Cookerly at least to our entire satisfaction, and we think perhaps to his also. We hope he will now put that little paragraph, which he, sometime ago, so exultingly displayed at the head of his column, and "keep it before the people" again. We would like to see this, for we think it would have a tendency to make the blush crimson his cheek, whenever he looked at it.

Silver.—The most recent stock of silver ever brought to this city, has just been received by Mr. S. R. Freeman, No. 4 Phoenix Row. The stock consists of forks, knives, spoons, and a great variety of other articles, the names of which we cannot at this moment recall, but they are all useful as well as ornamental, and they are being sold at Freeman's extraordinary low prices.

We understand that several young ladies of the city have experienced an extraordinary change of views on the matrimonial question since seeing this magnificent stock, and are now impatiently awaiting the happy hour when they shall come into possession of the little Madame, and a set of Freeman's unrivaled silver ware.

Call at once and make your selections, and have them engraved with your initials or your name, in Freeman's inimitable style.

Freeman's establishment, always large, never was as full as now, and his stock, always excellent, never equalled the present. Remember the old reliable house, S. R. Freeman, No. 4 Phoenix Row, one door East of Buckingham's, Wabash Street, Terre Haute.

Mass Seen.—The Democracy in Connecticut complain bitterly of the officers of the State Prison for preventing a Democrat from voting at the late election by keeping him locked up on the day of the election.

There are a great many Democrats in this State prevented from voting by the same process.

FROM MINNESOTA.
Correspondence of the Express.
TERRE-HAUTE, MINN., April 15, 1860.
PETERSON HUNTER. Having again found time to drop you a few lines, I thought I would do so, if I have nothing of much interest to communicate.

We have had one of the most pleasant winters ever known, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, the most favorable spring, and the opening of navigation sooner than ever before, since steamboats have been running here.

The farmers have nearly all their spring wheat already in, some of it up nicely, with a prospect of a very fine crop of everything, if getting them in a good order and good time is any sign. A large portion of the crops are still on hand, or at least in the country, having been bought and ready for shipping; but owing to the low water, there is a prospect of its remaining here for some time yet.

Wheat was cut at about 75 cents, oats 30 to 35, corn 35 to 40, and 30 cents cash were offered for potatoes early in the spring, but in many instances refused; but now, owing to the low water farmers can scarcely get 10 cents, and many will lose a large portion of their crop.

Politically, we feel as a big boy about to cast his first vote, thinking it an important event, and wondering how our older States could do without us. But I will venture one prediction, and that is, we will cast four good strong Republican votes for the Chicago nominee, whether it be Bates or Seward.

Cassius M. Clay is spoken of in private circles as a very acceptable man, whether he would be available or not for President. Douglas stock is largely in advance of any other in the Democratic ranks, but they are all going down rapidly.

Our county last October was Democratic by about 80, but is now from 20 to 60 Republican, having elected our five Commissioners all Republican, this spring.

The Pike's Peak fever is quite contagious here, and many of its victims have been taken off already.

With reference to our country, on the whole, after eight years observation, I think it may be set down a fine country for wheat, that is, spring wheat—though winter wheat is a safe crop in the timber land; but the snow blows off too much in the Prairie. Oats, barley, rye and potatoes are from 25 to 40 per cent ahead of Illinois.

Stock raising will be quite a business and many head of cattle have been sent off East, last year.

Wool growing, it is now acknowledged will eventually be the best business of anything they try; sheep are very healthy, easily kept on our prairie grass and corn fodder, and on an average will yield one and a half pound of wool more here than in Indiana or Ohio.

If any of your readers wish to send out from 500 to 1000 to be kept on shares, I will see that they are taken the best care of, possible, and placed in responsible hands.

Apples, only of a hardy variety will do here, but plums, cherries and all the small fruits will thrive. I never saw strawberries and gooseberries better anywhere, than here; gooseberries are not apt to mellow.

THE COCKNEY.
It was in my foreign travel, As I journeyed from France, That I met a Cockney living, With a very ready tongue, And his hair was something sandy, And was done in a snuff color, And his eyes were very little, And was put in the middle, In the manner of a girl's.

He was clad in a checkered tunic, And his coat was of a sort To suggest a scanty pattern, He was dressed as very smart, And his eyes were very little, And his hair was something sandy, And was done in a snuff color, And his eyes were very little, And was put in the middle, In the manner of a girl's.

When I spoke with admiration Of St. Patrick's night-dress, He answered me in a friendly way, To the effect that he had heard, That the night-dress was a thing, And he declared upon his honor, That, of course, "was very queer," And he said that he had heard, That the night-dress was a thing, And he declared upon his honor, That, of course, "was very queer," And he said that he had heard, That the night-dress was a thing, And he declared upon his honor, That, of course, "was very queer,"

Two Readers. TERRE-HAUTE, IND.—At one period of the fight he had such an advantage over Morrissey that had he gone in and fought as he had previously done, he must have won the fight—*New York Clipper.*

Is that satisfactory, Two Readers?
WAYNE COUNTY HORSE SHOW.—We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the Wayne County Horse Show, to come off at Richmond, Indiana, on the 17th and 18th of May proximo. The premium list is very attractive.

The Quickest time from New York and Liverpool was by the Persia—9 days 11 hours.
From Liverpool to New York the best time was made by the Baltic—9 days 13 hours.

It is hinted on the streets that two gentlemen from the North West, in the past have been busy, have gone to Charles, Walker, Culbert, and Briggs.

The Lafayette Journal falls into a great error in its notice of the tornado of Monday night last. It says the "Round House of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad was completely blown down," &c.

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CONGRESSIONAL.
XXXVI CONGRESS—First Session.
WASHINGTON, April 20.
HOUSE.—Mr. Crawford was satisfied no quorum was present, and therefore moved to adjourn till Tuesday. He was determined the House should transact no business without a quorum if there was power to enforce the rule.

Mr. Houston said that as the House yesterday refused to adjourn till the 25th of May, he was in favor of remaining here and doing something. They could act on such bills as were reported in accordance with the estimates, and about which there was no controversy.

The House passed the Senate bill granting a pension of \$50 per month each to the widows, respectively of Generals Macomb, Smith and Riley.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on elections, made a report on the Nebraska contested case, concluding with a resolution that Samuel G. Nally, instead of Mr. Eastbrook, is entitled to the seat as delegate.

A number of private bills were passed. Mr. Burlingame introduced a resolution, which was passed, instructing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the expediency of raising the Sardinian mission to one of first class.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.
WASHINGTON, April 20.
The Tribune's Washington correspondent telegraphs that it is stated that Ex-Governor Walker has sent a challenge to Judge Black, and that the Judge declines its acceptance. The affair originated with the expressions made use of by Judge Black relating to a letter of the President's. He declares that if such a letter was in existence it was a forgery.

A caucus of Republican Senators to result in an agreement to support the Nicaraguan treaty, with an amendment regarding the use of troops by Congress in legislation. The ratification of the treaty may be considered a fixed fact.

The question involved in the protest of the Spanish minister against the capture of the steamer is as to their legal transfer from their Spanish owners to Gen. Miran previous to that occurrence.

The amount of money in the treasury subject to draft is nearly seven millions of dollars, an increase of the sum on hand the previous week of half a million.

There is reason to believe that the House committee on foreign affairs will report a bill providing for a first class mission to Sardinia, in accordance with Mr. Burlingame's resolution adopted to day.

Evidence is to be produced before the Corvado investigating committee with a view to impeach the testimony which led to the difficulty between Gov. Walker and Judge Black.

It is said that the members of the Cabinet are perfectly willing that Gov. Walker shall designate those to whom he referred as in his opinion shaping the affairs of Kansas in 1857.

The Committee on Elections were almost unanimous in their report in favor of Daily against Eastbrook as delegate from Kansas.

IMPUDENT FEET OF A FIRE-EATER.
The "black-list" editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Southern Confederacy, having returned from his late tour of speculation to the North, where he succeeded in fleecing a number of merchants to a large amount by a species of terrorism well known in his locality, and suspecting that there are in the neighborhood men who have the courage and humanity to sympathize with the bound-man, invokes the ruffian spirit of those who agree with him, as follows:

Let our citizens make an example of about forty of the ringleaders that infect this community by a general gibbeting from the Rail Road bridge. It is unnecessary to erect a gallows, but swing them like dogs from the most convenient place. When the time for action comes we can point them out, and if necessary will adjust the grapevine. We are opposed to hanging an abolitionist with a rope, we prefer something that is indigenous to the soil of the country. Hence we suggest a tough grapevine.

The abolitionists of this city are not to be driven from this city very soon, or else assassination and murder will be the consequence. He that hath ears to hear let him hear, and he that hath eyes to see let him see.

THE CHIEF CAUSE OF MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—A number of physicians, practicing in New York and in Brooklyn, having "compared notes, have come to the conclusion that one leading cause of the great mortality among children, "arises from their being left too much in the care of servants." It has been observed that children who are taken care of by their parents unadvised and put to bed by them dressed in the morning, and kept under a loving mother's eye during the day—are, as a general thing, far more healthy, good tempered and intelligent than such as are left almost exclusively to the care of servants.

In addition to this it must be remembered that most of the accidents which happen to children, whereby they are seriously injured, and sometimes crippled, maimed or rendered idiotic, occur through the negligence of those in whose care they are left be unthinking or unloving parents.

NEWSTEAD ARREY, the venerable home of Lord Byron, is to be sold by auction next June, to settle the estate of Col. Wildman, its last owner. The domain contains about 3225 acres, of which the park, enclosed with a stone wall, occupies about 891 acres; the woods and plantations within the park are about 196 acres, and without the park about 618 acres, and stored with game of every description; and the extensive lake, together about 48 acres, are well stocked with fish, and abound with wild fowl. The advertisement of the property says:

As it is matter of history familiar to the public, it is needless to comment on the interest of Newstead, from its foundation by Henry II. to the dissolution of the Abbey, when it became by royal grant the property of the Byrons, and descended to the immortal poet, the friend and schoolfellow of the late Col. Thomas Wildman, who purchased the property in 1818.

A PERSONAL MATTER.—Mr. Lovejoy died on Gov. Seward's on Friday, with Gov. McLean, of Mississippi and other fire-eaters, who were no more enough. Before leaving the table, the host inquired why the Southerners had sat so still while Lovejoy was pitching into slavery and them, but kicked up a dust when he took a religious view of the question?

"Why," said Gov. McLean, "we were dumb with astonishment when our institutions were attacked, and didn't recover until Lovejoy changed his topic."

"No, no!" exclaimed Lovejoy, "you sat still enough until I began to talk about the devil, but considered that a personal question."

All laughed, and glasses were emptied. Indeed, although the newspaper accounts are alarming, our congressmen have not reached the Concord pitch.

Mr. Green snubbed a lady for breach of promise, and her friends offered him two hundred dollars to settle it. "What!" cried Green, "two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a shattered mind, a blasted life, and a bleeding heart? Never! but make it three hundred dollars and it's a bargain!"

Mr. Potter is a herculean, long armed man, and could cut Mr. Pryor, who is a weak man, all to pieces in a moment with a bowie-knife.—*Herald.*